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Form PTO-1390		U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE	ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER P21154
TRANSMITTAL LETTER TO THE UNITED STATES DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE (DO/EO/US) CONCERNING A FILING UNDER 35 U.S.C. 371		U.S. APPLICATION NO. (If known, see 37 CFR 1.5) 09/857204 ✓	
INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO. PCT/AU99/01164 ✓	INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE 24 December 1999 ✓	PRIORITY DATE CLAIMED 24 December 1998 ✓	
TITLE OF INVENTION FLUID MIXING DEVICE ✓			
APPLICANT(S) FOR DO/EO/US Steven J. HILL, Richard Malcolm KELSO, Peter Vernon LANSPEARY, Graham J. NATHAN, Jordan James PARHAM, Graham KELLY, Philip Robert Edward CUTLER, and Moohd Ghazali BUDRULHISHAM ✓			
Applicant herewith submits to the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) the following items and other information.			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This is a FIRST submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371. <input type="checkbox"/> This is a SECOND or SUBSEQUENT submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This is an express request to promptly begin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 371(f)). <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The US has been elected by the expiration of 19 months from the priority date (PCT Article 31). <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A copy of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> is attached hereto (required only if not communicated by the International Bureau). <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> has been communicated by the International Bureau. <input type="checkbox"/> is not required, as the application was filed in the United States Receiving Office (RO/US). <input type="checkbox"/> An English language translation of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371 (c)(2)). <input type="checkbox"/> Amendments to the claims of the International Application under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> are attached hereto (required only if not communicated by the International Bureau). <input type="checkbox"/> have been communicated by the International Bureau. <input type="checkbox"/> have not been made; however, the time limit for making such amendments has NOT expired. <input type="checkbox"/> have not been made and will not be made. <input type="checkbox"/> An English language translation of the amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> An oath or declaration of the inventor(s) (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(4)). Unexecuted <input type="checkbox"/> An English language translation of the annexes to the International Preliminary Examination Report under PCT Article 36 (U.S.C. 371(c)(5)). 			
Items 11 to 16 below concern other document(s) or information included:			
11. Assignee: <u>LUMINIS Pty. Ltd. of South Australia, AUSTRALIA</u>			
12. <input type="checkbox"/> An Information Disclosure Statement under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98.			
13. <input type="checkbox"/> An assignment document for recording. A separate cover sheet in compliance with 37 CFR 3.28 and 3.31 is included.			
14. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A FIRST preliminary amendment. <input type="checkbox"/> A SECOND or SUBSEQUENT preliminary amendment.			
15. <input type="checkbox"/> A substitute specification.			
16. <input type="checkbox"/> A change of power of attorney and/or address letter.			
17. <input type="checkbox"/> Figure of Drawing to be published _____			
18. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other items or information: Cover Sheet and International Application as published. PCT/RO/101-PCT Request. PCT/IPEA/402. PCT/IPEA/401-PCT Demand. PCT/IB/306(two). PCT/IB/308. PCT/ISA/210. PCT/IPEA/416. PCT/IPEA/409. Cover Letter under 35 USC 371 and 1.495. Claim of Priority			

U.S. APPLICATION NO. (If known, see 37 CFR 1.5)

09/857204

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO.

PCT/AU99/01164

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22 JUN 2001

ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER

P21154

19. The following fees are submitted:

Basic National Fee (37 CFR 1.492(a)(1)-(5)):

Search report has been prepared by the EPO or JPO \$ 860.00

International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482). \$ 690.00

No international preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) but international search fee paid to USPTO(37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)). \$ 710.00

Neither international preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) nor international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO. \$1,000.00

International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) and all claims satisfied provisions of PCT Article 33(2)-(4). \$ 100.00

ENTER APPROPRIATE BASIC FEE AMOUNT =

CALCULATIONS

PTO USE ONLY

\$860.00

Surcharge of \$130.00 for furnishing the oath or declaration later than 20 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(e)).

\$

Claims

Number Filed

Number Extra

RATE

Total Claims 32 - 20 =

12

X \$18.00

\$216.00

Independent Claims 1 - 3 =

0

X \$80.00

\$0.00

Multiple dependent claim(s) (if applicable)

+ \$270.00

\$0.00

TOTAL OF ABOVE CALCULATIONS =

\$1076.00

Applicant claims small entity status. See 37 CFR 1.27. The fees indicated above are reduced by 1/2.

\$

SUBTOTAL =

\$1076.00

Processing fee of \$130.00 for furnishing the English translation later than 20 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(f)).

+

Extension of Time fee in the amount of \$

TOTAL NATIONAL FEE =

\$1076.00

Fee for recording the enclosed assignment (37 CFR 1.21(h). The assignment must be accompanied by an appropriate cover sheet (37 CFR 3.28, 3.31). \$40.00 per property

+

TOTAL FEES ENCLOSED =

\$1076.00

Amount to be refunded

\$

Charged

\$

a. ☒ A check in the amount of \$1076.00 to cover the above fees is enclosed.

b. ☐ Please charge my Deposit Account No. _____ in the amount of \$_____ to cover the above fees.

c. ☒ The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required, or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 19-0089.

NOTE: Where an appropriate time limit under 37 CFR 1.494 or 1.495 has not been met, a petition to revive (37 CFR 1.137(a) or (b)) must be filed and granted to restore the application to pending status.

SEND ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO CUSTOMER NO. 7055

AT THE PRESENT ADDRESS OF:

Bruce H. Bernstein
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NAME

29,027

REGISTRATION NUMBER

P21154.A01

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant : Steven J. HILL et al.
Serial No : Not Yet Assigned (National Stage of PCT/AU99/01164)
Filed : Concurrently Herewith (International Filing Date December 24, 1999)
For : FLUID MIXING DEVICE

PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

Prior to calculation of the filing fees and the examination of the above-identified patent application on the merits, the Examiner is respectfully requested to amend the claims as follows:

IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend the claims as follows (a marked-up copy of the claim amendments is provided as an attachment to this Amendment):

8. (Amended-Clean Text) A fluid mixing device as claimed claim 1 wherein said flow divider defines a series of flow channels which form said second fluid inlets and said mixed fluid outlets.

16. (Amended-Clean Text) A fluid mixing device as claimed in claim 9 wherein said corrugated profile is of triangular form so that said flow channels are generally triangular in cross section.

20. (Amended-Clean Text) A fluid mixing device as claimed in claim 1 wherein the flow divider protrudes beyond said bluff body.

21. (Amended-Clean Text) A fluid mixing device as claimed in claim 1 wherein the flow divider extends into said chamber.

22. (Amended-Clean Text) A fluid mixing device as claimed in claim 1 wherein said first fluid inlet is spaced toward said bluff body from said opposite end of the chamber.

25. (Amended-Clean Text) A fluid mixing device as claimed in claim 1 wherein said chamber is formed by a generally cup-shaped body with said bluff body disposed at or adjacent an open end.

27. (Amended-Clean Text) A fluid mixing device as claimed in claim 25 wherein said flow divider extends between the wall of said cup adjacent the open end and said bluff body.

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29. (Amended-Clean Text) A fluid mixing device as claimed in claim 1 wherein said mixing device is a burner.

REMARKS

By the above amendment, the claims have been amended to delete multiple dependency.

If there should be any questions, the Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned at the telephone number listed below.

Respectfully submitted,
Steven J. HILL et al.


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P21154.A01

MARKED-UP COPY OF AMENDED CLAIMS

8. (Amended) A fluid mixing device as claimed claim 1 [in any one of 1 to 7] wherein said flow divider defines a series of flow channels which form said second fluid inlets and said mixed fluid outlets.

16. (Amended) A fluid mixing device as claimed in claim 9 [any one of 9 to 15] wherein said corrugated profile is of triangular form so that said flow channels are generally triangular in cross section.

20. (Amended) A fluid mixing device as claimed in claim 1 [any one of 1 to 19] wherein the flow divider protrudes beyond said bluff body.

21. (Amended) A fluid mixing device as claimed in claim 1 [any one of 1 to 20] wherein the flow divider extends into said chamber.

22. (Amended) A fluid mixing device as claimed in claim 1 [any one of 1 to 21] wherein said first fluid inlet is spaced toward said bluff body from said opposite end of the chamber.

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25. (Amended) A fluid mixing device as claimed in claim 1 [any one of 1 to 24] wherein said chamber is formed by a generally cup-shaped body with said bluff body disposed at or adjacent an open end.

27. (Amended) A fluid mixing device as claimed in claim 25 [any one of 25 or 26] wherein said flow divider extends between the wall of said cup adjacent the open end and said bluff body.

29. (Amended) A fluid mixing device as claimed in claim 1 [any one of 1 to 28] wherein said mixing device is a burner.

FLUID MIXING DEVICE**Field of the Invention**

This invention relates to fluid mixing devices and in particular to such devices which
5 mix one fluid with another fluid that may be flowing with widely variable direction and
speed. In the following description the invention will primarily be described with
reference to burner applications in which a combustible fluid (or fuel) is mixed with air
to produce a flammable mixture. The invention is however not limited to this
application and can be used in a wide variety of fluid mixing devices particularly where
10 one of the fluids is flowing and a second fluid is required to be mixed with the flowing
fluid in a relatively stable manner.

Background Art

Numerous applications exist in which a burner is required to provide a stable flame
15 while being subjected to winds or draughts of widely variable direction and speed, and
under highly turbulent, or gusting conditions. Examples include flares, camping
stoves, ceremonial torches and pilot burners in boilers and other industrial applications.

Flame stability is commonly achieved by the generation of a flow recirculation or a
20 vortex flow pattern, either in the wake of a bluff-body or within the "vortex breakdown"
associated with strongly swirling flows. While such flame holders are very successful
in the relatively well defined conditions that occur within industrial combustion systems,
they usually require that the combustion air be introduced through the burner in a
carefully controlled manner in order to generate the necessary flow recirculation. The
25 size, strength and stability of the recirculating flow is usually influenced by cross
draughts in the furnace, or in the case of a flare, by the wind. To overcome the
problem of sensitivity to the direction of the wind or cross-draught, the ideal
aerodynamic flame holder should produce a recirculating flow pattern which is

- (1) independent of the direction of the wind or cross draught, and
- 30 (2) insensitive to sudden changes in speed or to wind gusts.

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A limiting factor in flame stability is the propagation speed of the flame front. Flame speed is a function of the fuel type and the air/fuel ratio and the turbulence. For most hydrocarbon fuels, the flame speed in a laminar flow (i.e. laminar flame speed) is typically less than 0.5 m/s. Although it is possible to produce stable flames in turbulent
5 flows where the mean flow speed is an order of magnitude higher than the laminar flame speed, the actual local flame speed is still limited by the laminar flame speed. In contrast, instantaneous wind speeds in gusting conditions readily exceed 20 m/s and can reach speeds of 100 m/s or more. Hence a further purpose of a flame holder is to provide an aerodynamic "shield" which protects the flame (or at least the root of
10 the flame) from high speed wind gusts. The aerodynamic shield provides a zone in which the flow speed is limited to the range of values necessary for good flame stability.

Disclosure of the Invention

15 It is an object of this invention to provide a fluid mixing device for mixing one fluid with another fluid. In preferred configurations it is an object to produce mixing characteristics which are resistant to changes in cross-flow direction and speed.

In other preferred configurations it is an object to provide a burner that will provide a
20 stable and continuous flame while being subjected to winds or draughts of widely variable direction and speed.

In one aspect this invention provides a fluid mixing device including a chamber, a bluff body defining one end of the chamber, a first fluid inlet disposed toward an opposite
25 end of the chamber from said bluff body and arranged to direct fluid toward said bluff body, a region substantially surrounding said bluff body including a flow divider defining at least one second fluid inlet to said chamber and at least one mixed fluid outlet from said chamber, a fluid flow from said first fluid inlet and/or from said second fluid inlet establishing a recirculating vortex system within said chamber and resulting
30 in a mixture of fluids from said first fluid inlet and said second fluid inlet(s) being directed through said mixed fluid outlets.

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The flow divider preferably defines a plurality of flow channels which form the second fluid inlets and mixed fluid outlets. The second fluid inlets and mixed fluid outlets can be configured in any one of a number of arrangements depending upon the application of the device. The succession of flow channels defined by the flow divider may
5 function as alternate second fluid inlets and mixed fluid outlets. The inlets and outlets may be of similar or different dimensions, and can be separated radially or azimuthally.

In a preferred embodiment as a flame stabiliser the flow divider is advantageously of a crinkle shape or corrugated in cross section. It can in addition or alternatively be
10 shaped to impart a swirl to the inflow and/or the outflow.

In one preferred form the flow divider is of corrugated triangular form so that the second fluid inlets and mixed fluid outlets are generally triangular in cross section. In this arrangement the second fluid inlets preferably have the apex of the triangular
15 cross section closest to the bluff body and the mixed fluid outlets have the base of the triangular cross section closest to the bluff body. A preferred arrangement of the device is axially symmetric about an axis perpendicular to the bluff body. In this configuration the first fluid inlet is preferably substantially aligned with the axis of symmetry or multiple first fluid inlets are disposed in a generally symmetric manner
20 around the axis of symmetry.

Generally, the first fluid inlet provides a first fluid that is to be mixed with a second fluid from the second fluid inlet or inlets. In applications where multiple first fluid inlets are provided some of these may also be used to deliver one or more additional fluids into
25 the chamber.

In one application of the fluid mixing device it is used as a burner. In one preferred form, at least some of the combustion is advantageously induced to occur within the chamber. In that case, combustible fuel is admitted through the first fluid inlet and air
30 is admitted via the second fluid inlets. In some embodiments of the invention where most of the combustion occurs outside the chamber an internal flame within the

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chamber acts as a pilot for the main flame.

The structure of the device according to this invention provides an arrangement which will shield an internal flame from high velocity external cross winds and further ensures
5 that the flow velocity within the chamber is kept below the values required to extinguish combustion. This is achieved by the device producing a self stabilising flow pattern which is independent of the wind direction and speed. The independence from cross-wind speed and direction requires that only one dominant flow pattern be established independent of external flow direction and speed. The geometry defined
10 in the invention prevents the flow from "switching" between one vortex flow pattern and another as the cross-wind speed and direction changes. "Switching" is undesirable because in the brief time between the cessation of one stabilising flow pattern and the establishment of another, no flame stabilising mechanism will exist. Thus switching greatly increases the probability that the flame may be extinguished. In accordance
15 with the preferred form of the present invention the flow of external air into the chamber and the flow of fluid out of the chamber can be controlled in order to optimise mixing between the air and the fuel and thus maintain continuous and stable combustion within the chamber.

20 In a preferred configuration the present invention provides a burner in which there is an ignition path between the external flame and the internal flame. The ignition path allows the external flame to ignite the internal flame, for example when the burner is first ignited, and also allows the internal flame to ignite the external flame, for example, when a high velocity gust of wind extinguishes the external flame but not the internal
25 flame.

In the preferred burner configuration the device can advantageously be oriented such that the axis of symmetry is perpendicular to the plane of dominant external cross flow. Thus in a flare or flame exposed to atmospheric winds the best orientation of the axis
30 of the symmetry is likely to be vertical.

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In accordance with preferred features of the burner embodiment the following modifications can enhance control of flow entering the chamber and control of flow within the chamber:

- (1) the flow divider may be disposed to protrude outside the chamber;
- 5 (2) the flow divider may be disposed to extend for some distance inside the chamber;
- (3) the bluff body may be shaped with a curve at its outer edge to provide less resistance to the flow through the mixed fluid outlets;
- (4) the chamber wall may be bell mouthed, curved, or bevelled outwardly at the second fluid inlets to provide less resistance to flow through those inlets to the chamber;
- (5) an external cap may be placed outside the chamber;
- (6) a flow separator may be incorporated with the flow divider to further control the flow of air in the second fluid inlets;
- 10 (7) one or more holes, slots or notches can be formed in the bluff body to control mixture fraction within the chamber;
- (8) the first fluid inlet may be positioned at any suitable spacing from the bluff body.

20 Various embodiments of the invention will now be described, by way of example only, with reference to the accompanying drawings.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure 1 is a schematic plan view of a typical configuration of the fluid mixing device
25 for use as a burner in accordance with the invention;

Figure 2 is a schematic cross sectional view of the fluid mixing device shown in Figure 1;

Figure 3 shows a schematic plan similar to Figure 1 illustrating possible flow patterns within the fluid mixing device according to this invention;

30 **Figure 4** shows a cross section similar to Figure 2 illustrating possible flow patterns within the fluid mixing device according to this invention;

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Figure 5 is a schematic view the same as **Figure 1** including dimensions in millimetres;
Figure 6 is a schematic view the same as **Figure 2** including dimensions in millimetres;
Figures 7(a) to 7(h) are schematic plan views showing alternative configurations of the flow divider to that shown in **Figure 1**;

5 **Figures 8(a) to 8(c)** provide three alternative schematic plans and cross sectional views of the fluid mixing device highlighting alternative configurations of the flow divider;

Figures 9(a) to 9(c) shows three cross sectional views of the fluid mixing device according to the invention providing alternative locations of the flow divider relative to
10 the chamber cup;

Figure 10 is a schematic cross sectional view of a fluid flow device according to the invention showing possible bluff body locations;

Figure 11 shows schematic side views (some sectioned) of five alternate bluff body shapes for use in the fluid flow device of this invention;

15 **Figures 12(a) to 12(g)** show schematic plan views of various bluff body configurations for use in the fluid flow device of this invention;

Figures 13(a) to 13(d) show some of the possible variations in cross sectional shape of the chamber forming part of the fluid mixing device of this invention;

Figures 14(a) to 14(e) is a series of plan views of fluid mixing devices according to this
20 invention and showing some of the possible chamber shapes;

Figure 15 is a schematic cross section of a fluid mixing device according to this invention showing the location of a first fluid inlet;

Figures 16(a) and 16(b) are views similar to **Figure 15** showing the incorporation of additional inlets to the fluid flow device;

25 **Figure 17** is a schematic cross section of a fluid flow device according to this invention showing the addition of an external cap;

Figures 18(a) to 18(d) schematically illustrate alternative cross sectional shapes for the external cap shown in **Figure 17**;

Figures 19(a) and 19(b) are schematic cross sections of a fluid flow device according
30 to this invention showing alternative configurations of additional inlets to the chamber;

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Best Modes for Carrying out the Invention

Figures 1 to 4 show a mixing device 1 according to this invention configured to operate as a burner using a mixture of 35% propane and 65% butane gaseous fuel. The fluid mixing device 1 includes a cup 2 which forms a chamber 3 closed at one end by a bluff body 4. A first fluid inlet, referred to as a jet inlet 5, extends from one end of the cup 2 and is arranged to direct a gas flow 6 toward the bluff body 4. An annular region 7 surrounding the bluff body 4 includes a corrugated flow divider 8 of triangular profile. The flow divider is supported by being fixed to the cup wall 9 and extends from within chamber 3 to beyond bluff body 4. As best seen in Figure 2 the bluff body 4 is positioned beyond the end of cup 2 by retaining notches 10 formed in the flow divider 8. Due to its corrugated profile flow divider 8 repeatedly crosses annular region 7 between bluff body 4 and cup wall 9 which extends around the perimeter of annular region 7. In this way flow divider 8 defines a series of alternately arranged flow passages 11, 12 of approximately triangular cross-section. Flow passages 11 have the base of the triangular cross section formed by cup wall 9 and overall are closer to the cup wall 9. Flow passages 12 have the base of the triangular cross-section formed by the circumference of bluff body 4 and overall are closer to the bluff body 4. The flow passages 11 form second fluid inlets, referred to in connection with the burner application as air inlets. The flow passages 12 form mixed fluid outlets. This invention is based on generating an internal flow pattern which resists distortion by the external flow. This is accomplished by distributing the second fluid inlets 11 and mixed fluid outlets 12 in such a way that they are both subjected to nearly the same external pressure distribution. The external pressure distribution is determined primarily by the external flow, for example the wind. In an optimised arrangement the second fluid inlets 11 and mixed fluid outlets 12 are preferably at the same radial distance from the axis of the device.

Bluff body 4 includes egress means for releasing fluid from chamber 3 in the form of a centrally disposed circular aperture or hole 13. The chamber 3 has a cross sectional area that is larger than the total cross sectional area of the inlets 11. The operation of the burner is best described with reference to Figures 3 and 4 which schematically

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illustrate the expected approximate fluid flow patterns inside and near the device. The flow within the chamber 3 is characterised by a strong recirculating vortex system 14 in the region between the jet inlet 5 and bluff body 4. The vortex system 14 is generated by the jet flow 6. A weaker base vortex system 15 of opposite direction can be generated in the lower region of the chamber around or below inlet 5. The mixed fluid flows out of the chamber via outlets 12. The air inlets 11 produce an inflow to the chamber 3 immediately adjacent the mixed fluid outlet 12 flow so that both inlet 11 and outlet 12 are subjected to essentially the same aerodynamic pressure from external cross winds. In one advantageous condition, the internal flame is located adjacent to the base 16 of the flow divider 8 where external air mixes with fuel to form a combustible air/fuel mixture. The mixed fluid outlet stream provides a fuel-rich air/fuel mixture outside the combustor which burns as a partially pre-mixed external flame. The hole 13 in the bluff body 4 allows part of the air/fuel mixture to escape from the chamber. The diameter of the hole in the bluff body is a control parameter. Varying the diameter changes the proportion of fuel recirculated by the vortex system 14, and so provides a method for controlling the air/fuel ratio within the chamber.

Figures 5 and 6 correspond to Figures 1 and 2, but include dimensions in millimetres for a preferred burner configuration which, with a propane/butane fuel mixture, produces 3 kW of heat. The hole 13 has a diameter of 3.5 mm. This configuration produces a small internal pilot flame with the bulk of the combustion occurring outside the chamber under low wind conditions. For a 4 kW flame a 4.5 mm hole is preferred.

It will be that because of the eight identical groupings of pairs of inlets 11 and outlets 12 the device 1 possesses an eight-fold azimuthal symmetry about its longitudinal axis.

Figures 7(a) to 7(h) show a range of shapes for the flow divider 8. These can, for example, be a rounded corrugation as shown in Figure 7(a), a square corrugation as shown in Figure 7(b), a triangular corrugation as shown in Figure 7(c) or corrugated with radial partitions as shown in Figure 7(d). Alternatively a section of complex shape can be used such as shown in Figure 7(e), where flow passages of different shape and

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size are formed. A cylindrical flow divider with annular inlet and outlet flow channels can also be used as shown in Figure 7(f). Figures 7(g) and 7(h) show further flow divider configurations forming combinations of flow passages of differing shapes.

- 5 Figure 8 shows some modifications in accordance with which the flow divider 8 can be tapered, as in Figure 8(a), twisted as in Figure 8(c) or otherwise varied in shape as shown in Figure 8(b).

Figures 9(a) to 9(c) show various positions that can be used for the flow divider 8. In
10 some applications the flow divider 8 protrudes beyond the rim of wall 9 of the cup 2 and/or bluff body 4 as shown in Figure 9(a). In other applications the flow divider may be flush with the rim of wall 9 of cup 2 as shown in Figure 9(b) or recessed below the rim of wall 9 as shown in Figure 9(c). Changing this parameter alters the response of the average internal air/fuel ratio and the internal flow field to the strength of the
15 external cross flow.

Figure 10 shows in dotted outline two alternatives for the position of the bluff body 4 with respect to the cup 2 and flow divider 8. The bluff body 4 may be located according to the particular application within the flow divider 8 or within one bluff body
20 diameter external to the flow divider 8.

Figure 11 shows side views some of which are sectioned views of a range of shapes that can be used for the bluff body 4. The bluff body shape can be (a) flat, (b) rounded, (c) cupped, (d) formed by a complex combination, or (e) wedge shaped, or
25 any combination of shapes.

Figures 12(a) to 12(g) show modified configurations for the bluff body 4. The purpose of the bluff body is to deflect a proportion of the jet inlet flow radially outwards from the axis of the device, and so assist with forming the main internal vortex system which
30 provides the mechanism for the flow recirculation and stabilising the flame. The proportion of fuel which escapes from the chamber without taking part in the stabilising

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mechanism is determined by the distribution of holes, slots and notches in the bluff body.

As shown in Figure 12(a), the bluff body 4 can have a single central hole 13.

5 Alternatively as shown in Figure 12(b) four equidistant holes 13 can be found in the bluff body 4. In another arrangement shown in Figure 12(c) four equally spaced semi-circular holes 17 can be formed in the rim of bluff body 4. Figure 12(d) shows an arrangement in which four radially extending slots 18 are found in the bluff body. Figure 12(e) shows a single hole 13 offset from the centre of bluff body 4. Figure 12(f) shows two parallel slots 18 in the bluff body 4 each offset from the centre. Figure 12(g) shows arcuate slots 19 in bluff body 4 arranged around a circle concentric with the bluff body 4. The bluff body may include any combination of the arrangements shown in Figures 12(a) to 12(g). The bluff body can also be made from or include porous material with uniform porosity.

15 Figures 13(a) to 13(d) show some variations of the cross sectional shape of the chamber formed by cup 2. Figure 13(a) shows a cup chamber generally as described above. The chamber can have rounded corners as shown in Figure 13(b) or curved walls as shown in Figure 13(c) such that the ratio of mean throat diameter D_i to maximum mean diameter D_o will not be less than 0.5 or greater than 2.0. Figure 13(d) shows a chamber formed with an internal annular ring.

Figures 14(a) to 14(e) show schematic plan views of various possible shapes of the chamber 3 formed by cup 2. The chamber may be of any cross sectional shape including, but not limited to circular, elliptical, square, rectangular, triangular or any approximation thereof.

Figure 15 schematically illustrates the location of the jet inlet 5. The inlet may be positioned at any appropriate height h from the base of the chamber that satisfies the relationship $0 \leq h/L \leq 1$ where L is the distance from the lower or opposite end of cup 2 to the bluff body. For the embodiment shown in Figures 1 to 6 the ratio h/L is about

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0.4. The inlet flow may consist of any number of fluid streams with a similar orientation and location. There may be two or more coaxial fluid streams. Each fluid stream may have a different chemical composition and/or thermodynamic state.

- 5 Figures 16(a) and 16(b) show a variation incorporating additional inlets 5. These may be in the sides of the cup 2 as shown in Figure 16(a) or in the base of the cup 2 as shown in Figure 16(b) or in any combination of these two locations.

Figure 17 illustrates an external cap or plate 20 that may be located adjacent the flow outlet. The cup can be supported in position by any suitable bracket or support (not shown). The preferred diameter "d" of the cap 20, and the preferred distance H from the top of the flow divider to the cap and the diameter of the cup "D" satisfy the following relationships:

$$0.1 \leq v \, d/D \leq 2.0$$

$$0.0 \leq v \, H/D \leq 2.0$$

Figures 18(a) to 18(d) show a variety of cross sectional shapes that may be used for the external cap 17. The cap 20 may be of any suitable curved or flat shape.

Figure 19 shows a modification to include additional air inlets 21. In Figure 19(a) the additional air inlets 21 are shown in the wall 9 of the cup 2 whilst in Figure 19(b) they are shown in the base of the cup 2. Any combination of inlets in both the base and the sides is also possible.

An important feature of the invention is its insensitivity and adaptability to variations in the external flow. Several critical dimensions of the device have been identified. Some embodiments of the invention may therefore include sensors, data processors and actuator mechanisms which can change the geometry of the device so that it can better adapt to the external flow conditions, fuel type, required flame type, industrial

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process requirements or pollution standards, for example. Examples of parameters which may be dynamically varied in a single embodiment of the device are:

1. distance of the jet inlet 5 from the base of the cup;
- 5 2. the orifice size and shape of the jet inlet 5;
3. the location of the divider 8, as shown in Figures 9(a) to 9(c);
4. the shape, location, number and size of the external air inlets 11;
5. the shape, location, number and size of the mixed fluid outlets 12;
6. the shape, location, number and size of additional inlets 21;
- 10 7. the size and shape of the chamber 3;
8. the number, size and location of holes in the bluff body, or porosity of the bluff body.

The foregoing describes only some embodiments of this invention and modifications
15 can be made without departing from the scope of the invention.

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CLAIMS:

1. A fluid mixing device including a chamber, a bluff body defining one end of the chamber, a first fluid inlet disposed toward an opposite end of the chamber from
5 said bluff body and arranged to direct fluid toward said bluff body, a region substantially surrounding said bluff body including a flow divider defining at least one second fluid inlet to said chamber and at least one mixed fluid outlet from said chamber, a fluid flow from said first fluid inlet and/or from said second fluid inlet establishing a recirculating vortex system within said chamber and resulting in a mixture of fluids from said first fluid inlet and said second fluid inlet(s) being directed through said mixed fluid outlet(s).
2. A fluid mixing device as claimed in claim 1 wherein said bluff body includes egress means for releasing fluid from said chamber.
3. A fluid mixing device as claimed in claim 2 wherein said egress means include material porous to said fluids forming at least part of said bluff body.
4. A fluid mixing device as claimed in claim 2 wherein said egress means include
20 one or more apertures through said bluff body.
5. A fluid mixing device as claimed in claim 4 wherein said bluff body includes a centrally disposed aperture.
- 25 6. A fluid mixing device as claimed in claim 5 wherein said first fluid inlet is directed substantially toward said aperture.
7. A fluid mixing device as claimed in claim 6 wherein said aperture has a circular cross section.
- 30 8. A fluid mixing device as claimed in any one of 1 to 7 wherein said flow divider

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defines a series of flow channels which form said second fluid inlets and said mixed fluid outlets.

9. A fluid mixing device as claimed in claim 8 wherein alternate ones of said flow channels spaced around said bluff body respectively form said second fluid inlets and said mixed fluid outlets.

10. A fluid mixing device as claimed in claim 9 wherein said flow divider has a corrugated profile so as to repeatedly cross said region surrounding the bluff body.

11. A fluid mixing device as claimed in claim 9 wherein said chamber includes an outer wall extending substantially around the perimeter of said region surrounding the bluff body.

12. A fluid mixing device as claimed in claim 11 wherein said corrugated profile alternately contacts the bluff body and said outer wall.

13. A fluid mixing device as claimed in claim 12, wherein all flow channels defined by said corrugated profile are substantially equidistant from the bluff body and from the outer wall.

14. A fluid mixing device as claimed in claim 12 wherein flow channels defined by said corrugated profile are alternately substantially closer to the outer wall and substantially closer to the bluff body.

15. A fluid mixing device as claimed in claim 14 wherein the flow channels are substantially closer to the outer wall form said second fluid inlets and the flow channels closer to the bluff body form said mixed fluid outlets.

16. A fluid mixing device as claimed in any one of 9 to 15 wherein said corrugated

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profile is of triangular form so that said flow channels are generally triangular in cross section.

17. A fluid mixing device as claimed in claim 16 wherein at least alternate flow channels have substantially the same cross section size.
18. A fluid mixing device as claimed in claim 17 wherein said corrugated profile defines eight flow channels forming second fluid inlets each alternately interposed with eight flow channels forming mixed fluid outlets.
19. A fluid mixing device as claimed in claim 18 wherein the mixing device has eight-fold azimuthal symmetry about a longitudinal axis.
20. A fluid mixing device as claimed in any one of 1 to 19 wherein the flow divider protrudes beyond said bluff body.
21. A fluid mixing device as claimed in any one of 1 to 20 wherein the flow divider extends into said chamber.
22. A fluid mixing device as claimed in any one of 1 to 21 wherein said first fluid inlet is spaced toward said bluff body from said opposite end of the chamber.
23. A fluid mixing device as claimed in claim 22 wherein the spacing h of the first fluid inlet from said opposite end satisfies the relationship

$$0 \leq h/L \leq 1$$

where L is the distance from the opposite end to the bluff body.

24. A fluid mixing device as claimed in claim 23 wherein the ratio h/L is about 0.4.

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25. A fluid mixing device as claimed in any one of 1 to 24 wherein said chamber is formed by a generally cup-shaped body with said bluff body disposed at or adjacent an open end.

5 26. A fluid mixing device as claimed in claim 25 wherein said first fluid inlet is centrally disposed in the base of said cup.

10 27. A fluid mixing device as claimed in any one of 25 or 26 wherein said flow divider extends between the wall of said cup adjacent the open end and said bluff body.

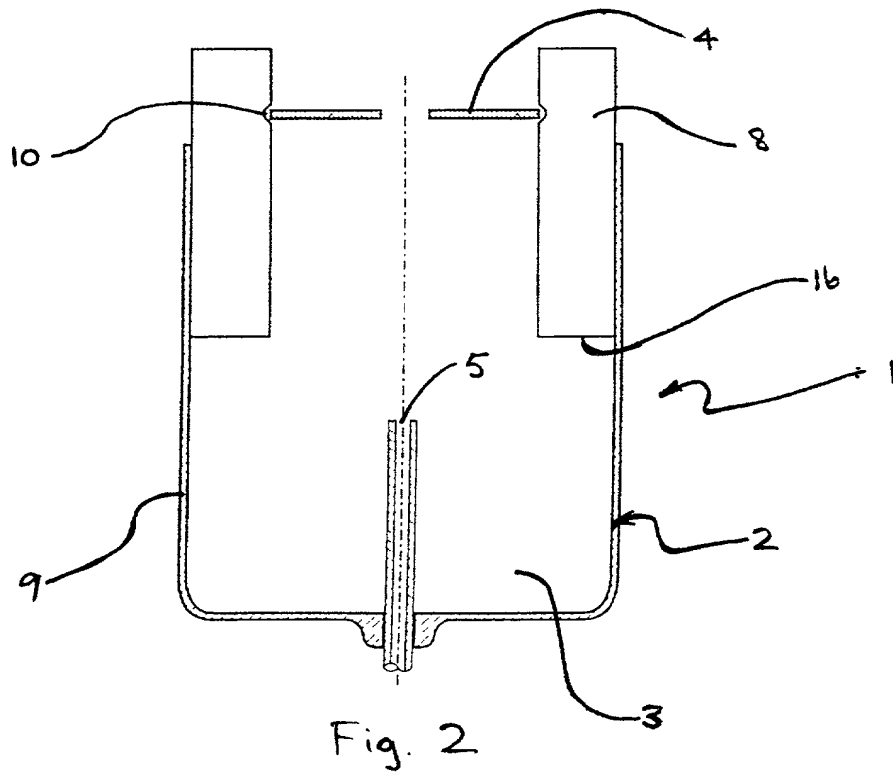
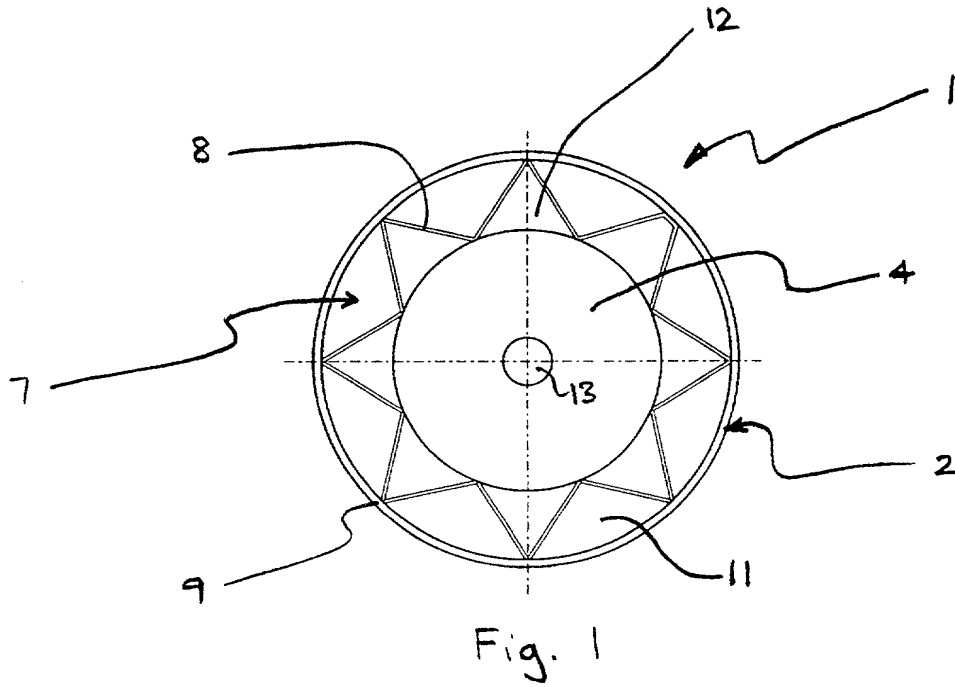
28. A fluid mixing device as claimed in claim 27 wherein said flow divider is fixed to the wall of said cup.

15 29. A fluid mixing device as claimed in any one of 1 to 28 wherein said mixing device is a burner.

20 30. A fluid mixing device as claimed in claim 29 wherein said first fluid inlet supplies combustible fuel and said second fluid inlets supply air to the chamber.

31. A fluid mixing device as claimed in claim 30 wherein said combustible fuel is a gaseous fuel.

25 32. A fluid mixing device as claimed in claim 30 wherein said combustible fuel is a gaseous hydrocarbon fuel.



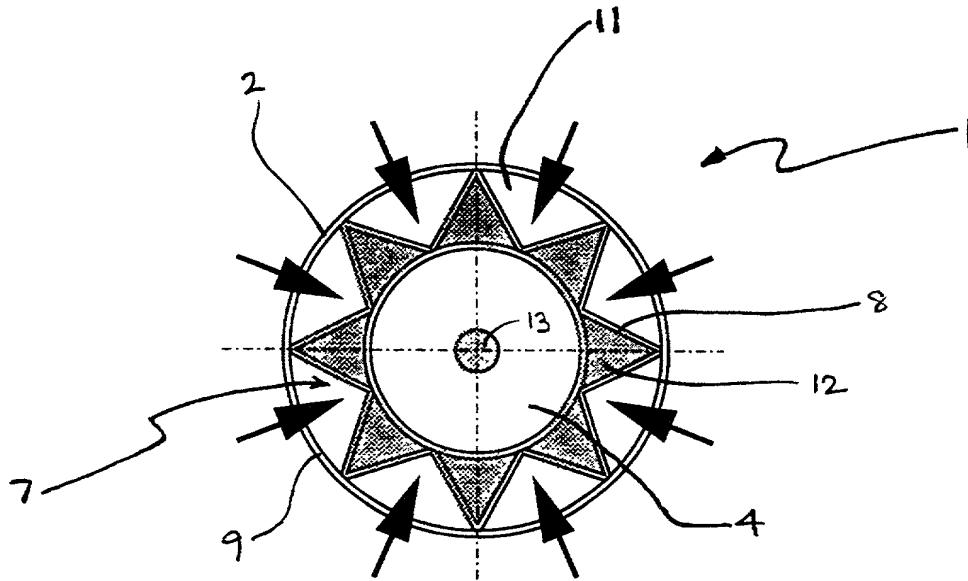


Fig. 3

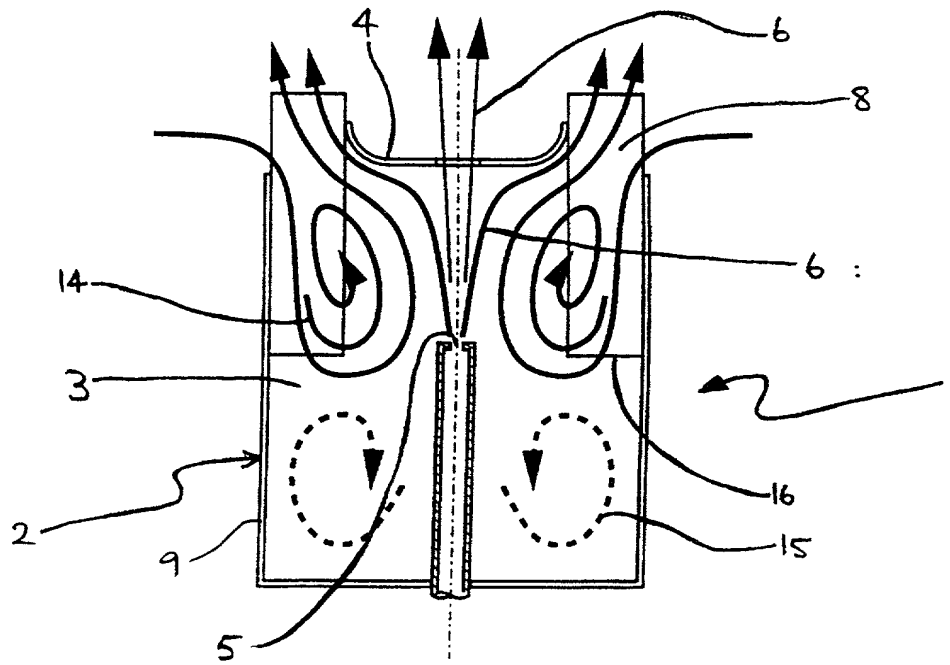
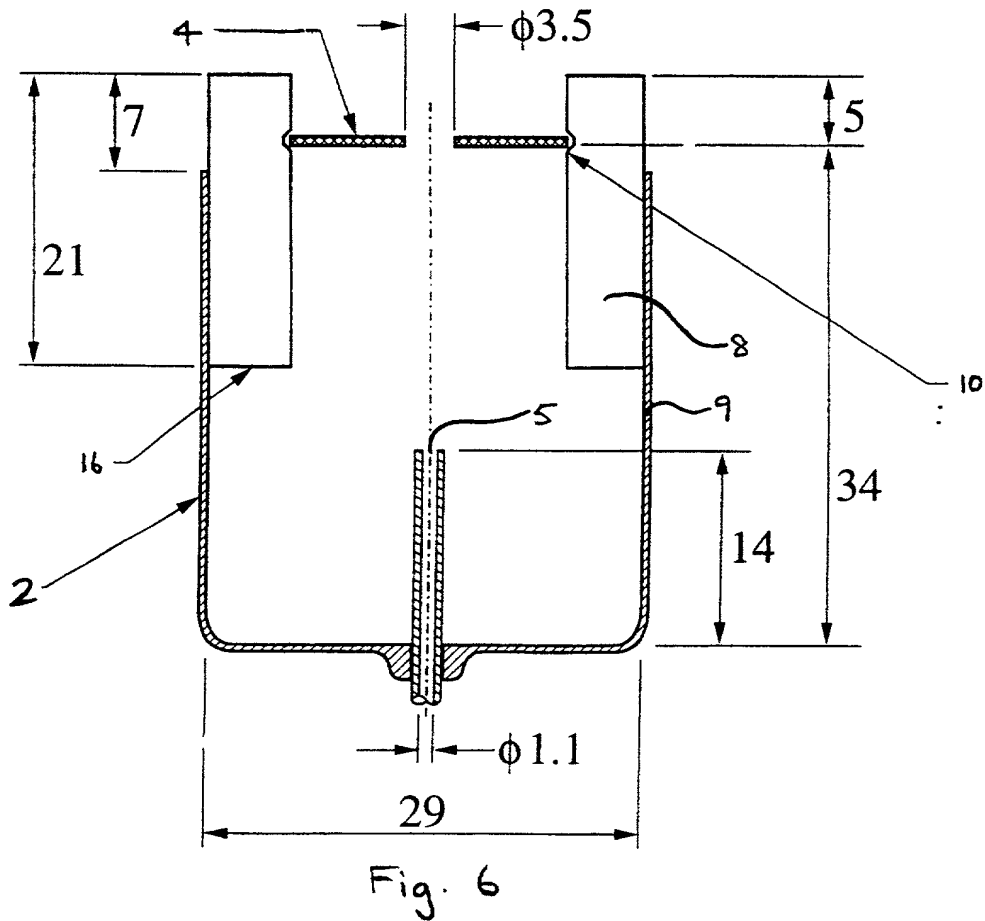
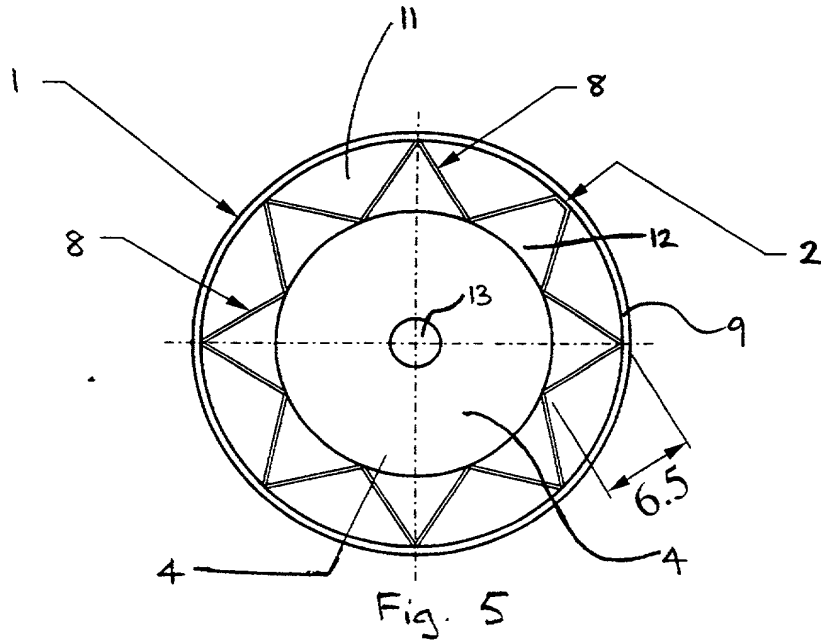


Fig. 4



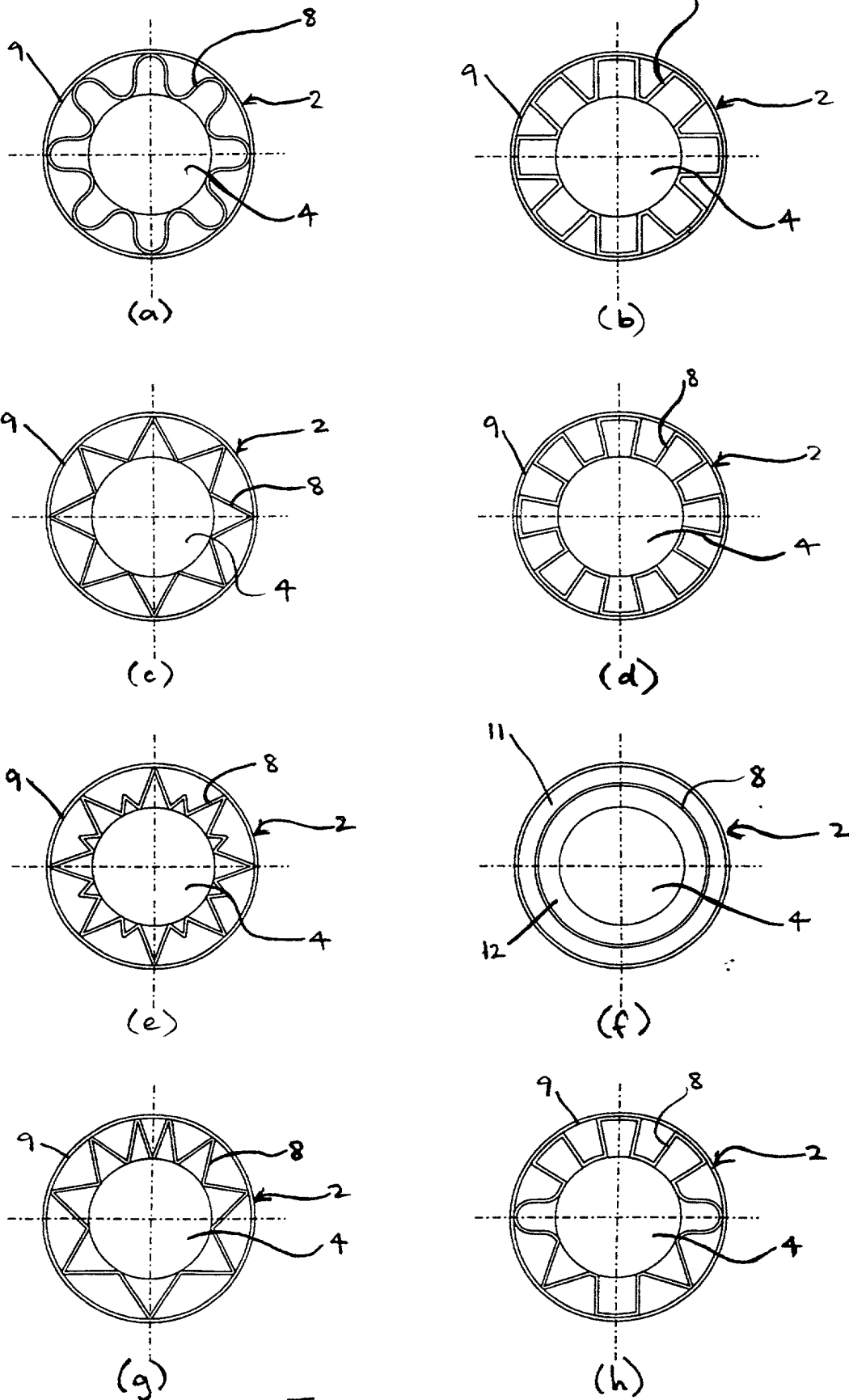


Fig. 7

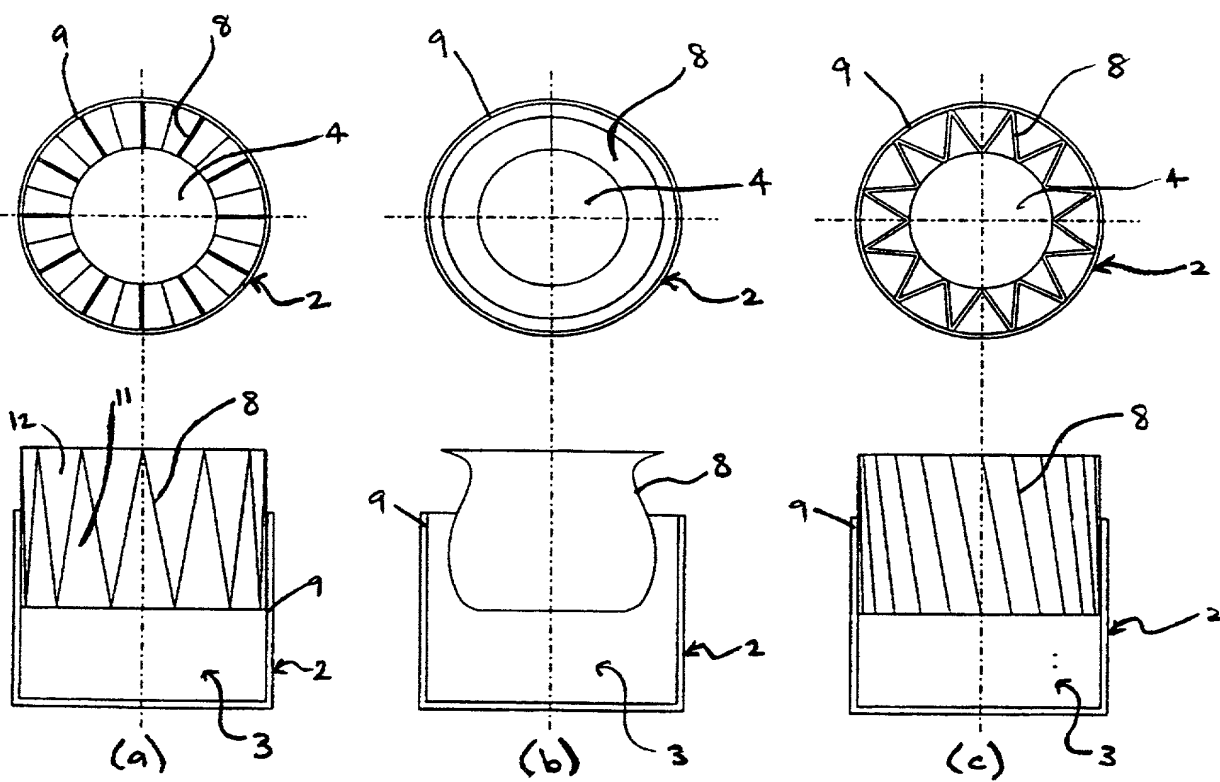


Fig. 8

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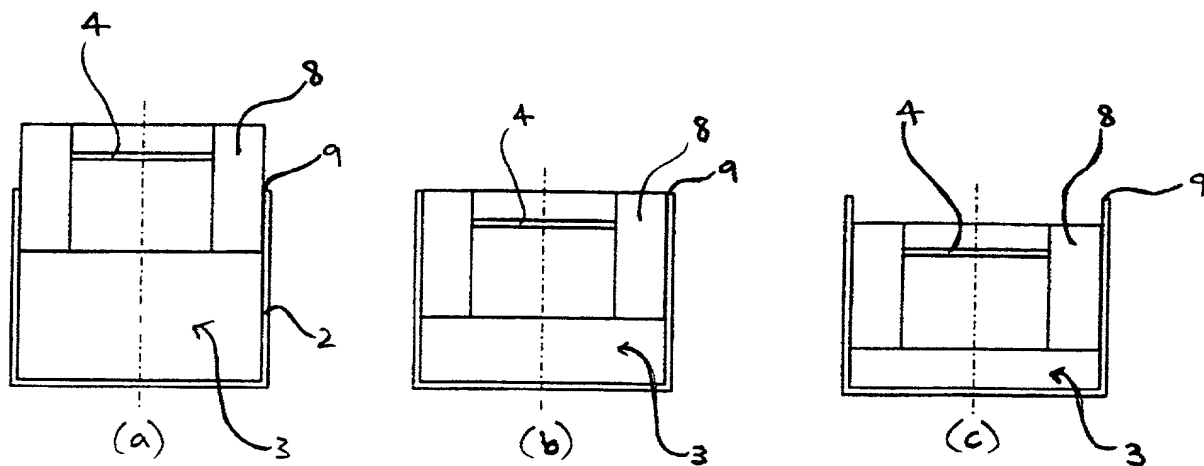


Fig. 9

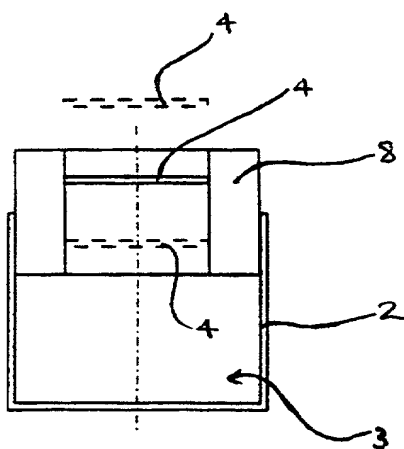


Fig. 10

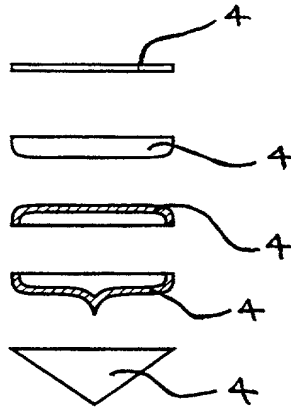


Fig. 11

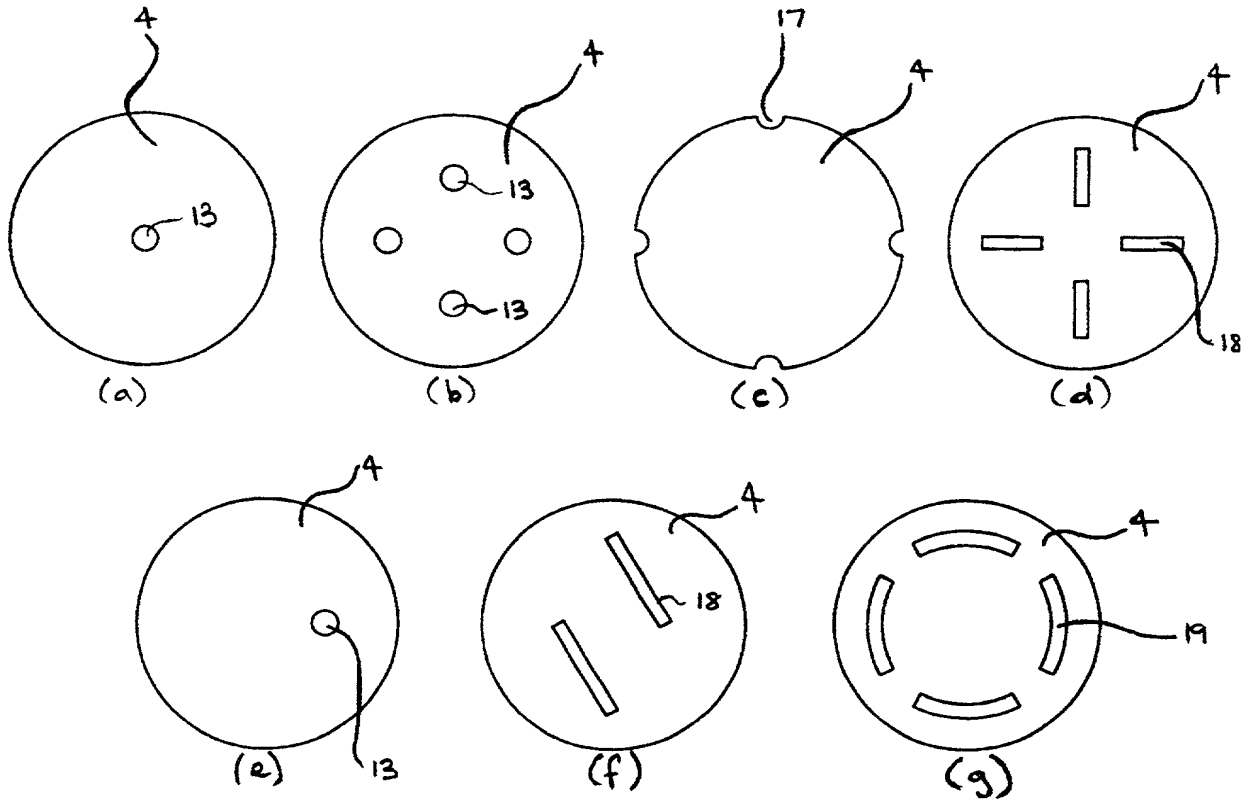


Fig. 12

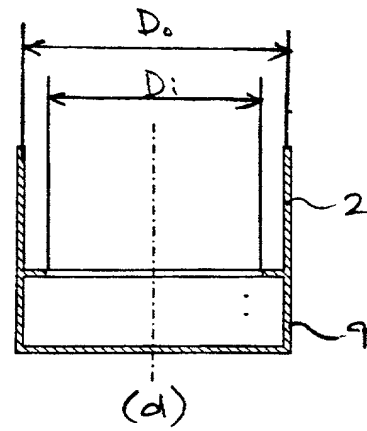
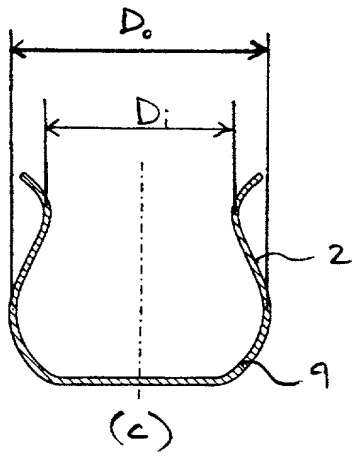
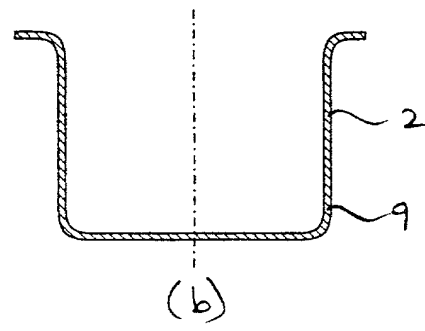
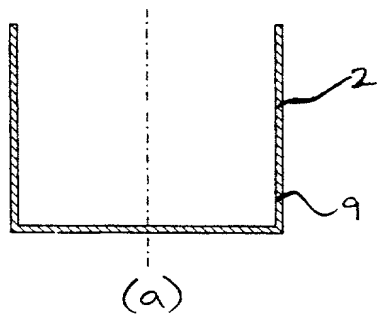


Fig. 13

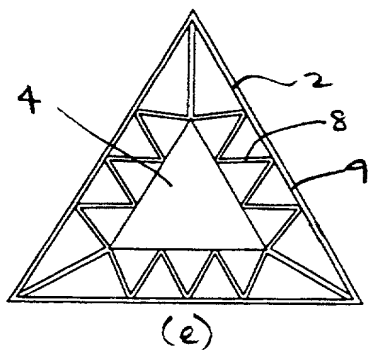


Fig. 14

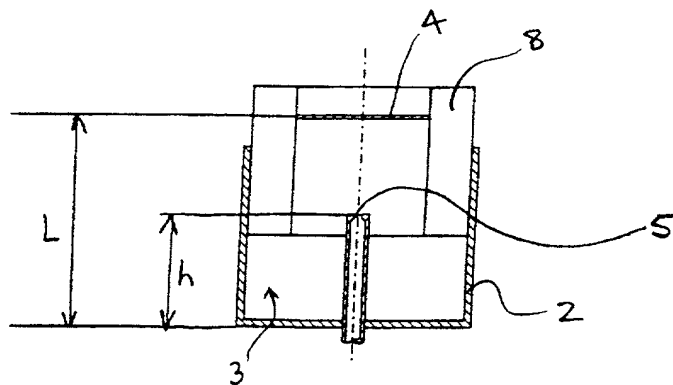
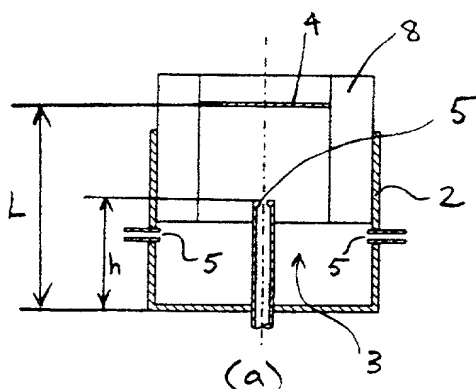
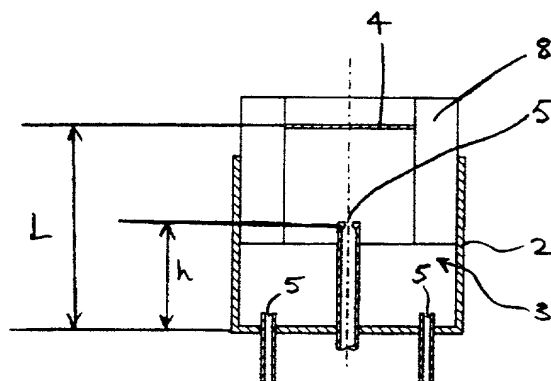


Fig. 15



(a)



(b)

Fig. 16

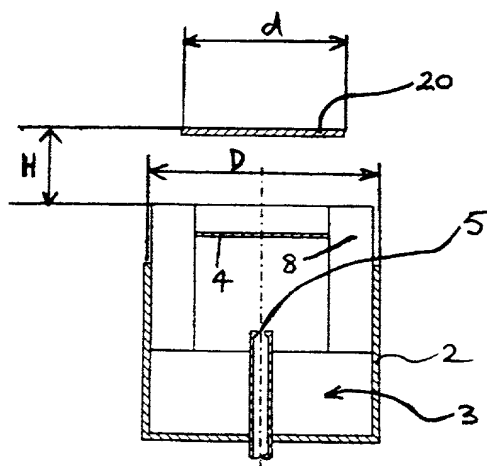


Fig. 17

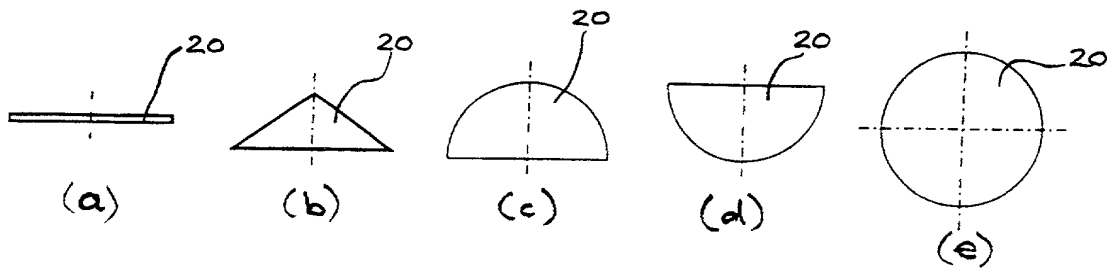


Fig. 18

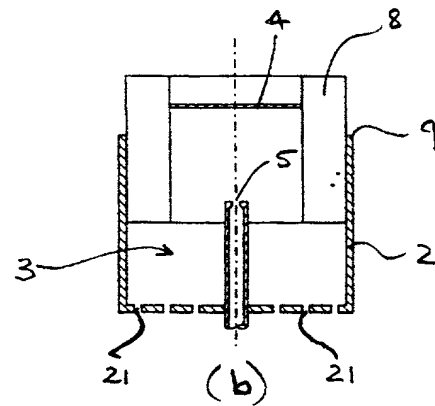
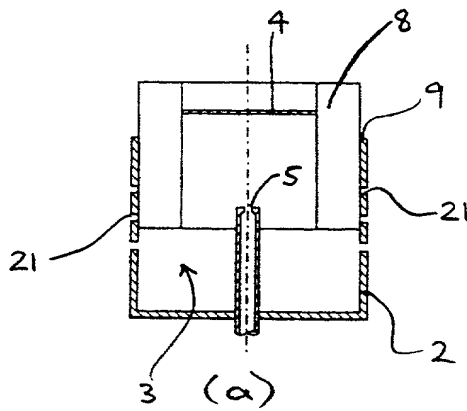


Fig. 19

Declaration and Power of Attorney For Utility or Design Patent Application English Language Declaration

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name.

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled

Fluid Mixing Device

the specification of which is attached hereto unless the following box is checked:

☒ was filed on December 24, 1999
as

United States Application Number 09/857,204
and was amended on June 22, 2001 (if applicable) or,

PCT International Application Number PCT/AU99/01164
and was amended on _____ (if applicable)

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code §119 (a-d) or §365(b) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate, or §365(a) of any PCT international application which designated at least one country other than the United States of America, listed below. I have also identified below, by checking the "No" box, any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate, or of any PCT international application having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed:

PP7936/98
(Number)

Australia
(Country)

24 Dec. 1998
(Day/Month/Year Filed)

Priority Claimed

☒ Yes ☐ No

(Number)

(Country)

(Day/Month/Year Filed)

☐ Yes ☐ No

(Number)

(Country)

(Day/Month/Year Filed)

☐ Yes ☐ No

☐ Additional foreign application numbers are listed on a supplemental priority sheet attached hereto.

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code §119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below.

(Number)

(Day/Month/Year Filed)

(Number)

(Day/Month/Year Filed)

(Number)

(Day/Month/Year Filed)

☐ Additional provisional application numbers are listed on a supplemental priority sheet attached hereto.

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code §120 of any United States application(s), or §365(c) of any PCT international application designating the United States of America, listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States or PCT international application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code §112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations §1.56 which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application.

(Application No.)

(Filing Date)

(Status)
(patented, pending, abandoned)

(Application No.)

(Filing Date)

(Status)
(patented, pending, abandoned)

☐ Additional U.S. or international application numbers are listed on a supplemental priority sheet attached hereto.

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

The undersigned hereby authorizes the U.S. attorney or agent named herein to accept and follow instructions from either his foreign patent agent or corporate representative, if any, as to any action to be taken in the Patent and Trademark Office regarding this application without direct communication between the U.S. attorney or agent and the undersigned. In the event of a change in the persons from whom instructions may be taken, the U.S. attorney or agent named herein will be so notified by the undersigned.

POWER OF ATTORNEY: As a named inventor, I hereby appoint the attorney(s) and/or agent(s) associated with the Customer Number provided below to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith, and direct that all correspondence be addressed to that Customer Number:

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